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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES.

Archiv für Sozialwissenschaft und Sozialpolitik. Published by J. C. B. Lohr, Tübingen.

American students will enjoy reading in Vol. XXI, No. 3, the continuation of Professor Werner Sombart's "studien zur Entwickelungsgeschichte des nordamerikanischen Proletariats," sections III, "Die Lehenshaltung des Arbeiters," and IV, "Die soziale Stellung."

Atkinson, F. W. *The Philippine Islands.* Pp. v, 426. Price, \$3.00. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1905.

See "Book Reviews."

Blackmar, F. W. *The Elements of Sociology.* Pp. xii, 454. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905.

See "Book Reviews."

Bourne, H. E. *A History of Mediæval and Modern Europe.* Pp. xxii, 502. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905.

A conveniently arranged and well illustrated text-book for school. Emphasis is laid upon those facts which help to explain present conditions. The author is a professor in the college for women, Western Reserve University.

Carrera y Justiz, F. *Introduccion a la Historia de las Instituciones Locales de Cuba.* Two volumes. Pp. xi, 300; 510. Habana: Lib. E. Imp. "La Moderna Poesia," 1905.

See "Book Reviews."

Chapin, Henry D. *Vital Questions.* Pp. ix, 189. Price, \$1.00. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., 1905.

The author, a well-known New York physician, discusses in a thoughtful and suggestive manner such social problems as the survival of the unfit, poverty, the child, education, health, happiness, closing with a few words upon death. The style is simple, and free from technicalities. Emphasis is laid upon the necessity of considering heredity and physical conditions in all plans of social betterment. Too much of existing charity is but ameliorative. The volume is a good one to put in the hands of one whose interest in matters social needs quickening.

Conant, Charles A. *The Principles of Money and Banking.* Two Vols. Pp. xvi, 437; viii, 488. New York: Harper & Bros., 1905.

Reserved for later notice.

Dorsey, George A. *Traditions of the Arikara.* Pp. 202. Price, \$1.00. Publications Carnegie Institution of Washington, No. 17, 1905, Washington.

Traditions of the Caddo. Pp. 136. Price, \$1.00. Publications Carnegie Institution of Washington, No. 41, 1905, Washington.

The Carnegie Institution, of Washington, has again given evidence of the valuable work it is doing to record the life and belief of the Indians in these two volumes collected by Mr. George A. Dorsey, the curator of anthropology of the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago. One cannot suppress a regret that more such work was not done in the years before white contact had affected—not to say destroyed—native culture. Far better now than never, however.

The Caddo and the Arikara both belong to the Caddoan stock, yet their folk lore is divergent. The tales are told in simple effective language with abstracts of each at end of the volumes. Many of the traditions are very attractive, all are interesting and suggestive. As folk lore alone they are worth preserving, but they also cast many a rich light upon primitive religion. They will be enjoyed by all and will be of value to all interested either in the Indians or in primitive society.

Goodnow, F. J. *The Principles of the Administrative Law of the United States.* Pp. xxvii, 480. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1905.

Reserved for later notice.

Greene, E. B. *Provincial America.* (American Nation Series. Edited by A. B. Hart. Vol. VI.) Pp. xxii, 356. Price, \$2.00. New York: Harper & Bros., 1905.

See "Book Reviews."

Gulick, John T. *Evolution, Racial and Habitudinal.* Pp. vii, 269. Price, \$1.00. Washington: The Carnegie Institution, 1905.

"The purpose of this volume is to investigate the cause and effects of what I have called 'segregative breeding.'" "Segregation ranks as one of the fundamental principles controlling the relations of organic beings to each other." The theory of natural selection is not sufficient. Isolation has been indispensable. Environment does not control the organism, for variation depends chiefly on the organism. Even with "man, segregation was the leading factor through countless generations." Not merely does an animal from innate sources get adaptation to present environment but: "In the degrees of attainment reached in co-operative action (with the division of labor and community of interest) and in anticipatory and discriminative action (securing adaptation to future conditions), we find a definite test of the stages of evolution reached—a test that is applicable to the lowest as well as to the highest living creatures."

The only original evidence is presented in the author's observations upon the snails of the Hawaiian Islands. Further than this the volume consists of digests of the work of the biologists, and attempts everywhere to show and emphasize the fact of isolation. The style is heavy and involved, the terminology needlessly conspicuous and complex. The author is uncertain whether acquired characteristics are inherited or not. Only the biologist will read the book with pleasure. It is doubtful whether it makes any real contribution to our knowledge of the subject. There are several excellent plates of Hawaiian snail shells.

Guyot, Yves. *La Comédie Protectionniste.* Pp. xii, 466. Price, 3.50 fr. Paris: Bibliothèque-Charpentier, 1905.

Haggard H. Rider. *The Poor and the Land.* Pp. xli, 147. Price, 75 cents. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905.

Blue books are not always widely read nor interesting to read. This volume, a reprint of a blue book, is a report upon the Salvation Army Colonies in this country and England. Mr. Haggard was appointed a commissioner to examine these and suggest some feasible means of getting many of the city poor into the country. He is a strong believer in this policy and has great faith in its practicability and effectiveness. On the whole, he heartily approves the colonies at Fort Amity and Fort Romie, though he points out certain mistakes. He gives an account of these and likewise tells how he interested the Canadian government to the extent of setting aside a very large tract of land for such purposes. The three requisites for success are sufficient capital at low interest; careful selection of the settlers and of the land; skilled and sympathetic management of both after settlement. The policy could well be adopted in England itself, the author thinks. While of greater significance to English readers because the problem there is more acute, the report deserves a wide reading here, and careful consideration. It contains several illustrations of the colonies visited.

Haines, H. S. *Restrictive Railway Legislation.* Pp. x, 355. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905.

Reserved for later notice.

Hardy, E. J. *John Chinaman at Home.* Pp. 335. Price, \$2.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1905.

The author, for some years chaplain of H. B. M. forces, writes in a very bright and breezy way of his observations in China. The account is rambling, jumping from city to city with no special attempt at system. The author does not hesitate to quote freely from Smith and other writers. Nevertheless, we are told in interesting fashion a good bit about Chinese village life and customs, about houses and clothes, marriage and death, spirits and religion. One chapter is devoted to missionaries, for whom the author speaks a good word. The volume will be enjoyed by all who do not care for a more serious study. There are a number of good illustrations. The book would present a more dignified appearance had the publishers omitted from the cover the statement that the author is "the author of 'How to Be Happy Though Married.'"

Heilprin, Angelo and Louis, Editors. *Lippincott's New Gazetteer.* Pp. 2053. Price, sheep, \$10.50; half Russia, \$12.50. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1906.

See "Book Reviews."

Herzfeld, Elsa G. *Family Monographs.* Pp. 150. Price, \$1.25; paper, 75 cents. New York: for sale by Brentano and by "Charities," 105 East Twenty-second street, New York, 1905.

An exceedingly interesting history of twenty-four families living in the Middle West Side of New York City. The families are of various nationalities. Much information is given relative to economic and social life, standard of living, tables of expenditures, domestic habits. The monograph is valuable

and will be very serviceable to students of city life. Miss Herzfeld has not given a snap judgment upon families which she has just "investigated," but having known them intimately for some time, her words have great weight. Mrs. Elsa Cleaver Parsons contributes an introductory chapter.

Howard, G. E. *Preliminaries of the Revolution.* (American Nation Series, edited by A. B. Hart, Vol VIII.) Pp. xviii, 359. Price, \$2.00. New York: Harper & Bros., 1905.

Reserved for later notice.

Howe, F. C. *The City: the Hope of Democracy.* Pp. xiii, 319. Price, \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1905.

Dr. Howe announces his new book as "a reversal of method," an attempt at the economic interpretation of the city. While this would lead to the expectation of a dispassionate study, the volume resolves itself into an arraignment of the evils of privilege, a strong argument for municipal ownership, a return to the democracy, and finally into a dream of the ideal city which would follow the author's methods of reform.

The author goes over the familiar advantages and disadvantages of city life, and finds the source of practically all the evils in the control of valuable privileges and immunities by business interests through machine politics which has been extended into state and national life. Dr. Howe sees municipal ownership as the only path by which to lead the business man to the same standard of ethics held by the professional man, and convert his talents to the good of the city instead of to its detriment. The growing solidarity of the city entitles it to self-government, a more responsible executive, and a council elected at large.

Dr. Howe proposes to solve the problem of the slums by cheapened transportation and new building laws, to reform the penology which punishes and does not reform. The resulting growth of civic pride and consciousness will place democracy outside of a class struggle; will purify politics—which must always be corrupt while government offers prizes to those who conspire against it. With home rule secured, the city free to determine its revenues and activities, "the new civilization, which is the hope as well as the problem of democracy, will be open to realization."

Hunt, William, and Poole, R. L. *Political History of England.* Twelve Vols. Vol III. Pp. xviii, 495. Price, \$2.60. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905.

Reserved for later notice.

Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft. Jahrgang xxix, Viertes Heft. Leipzig; Gustav Schmoller, 1905.

Among the articles of interest to American readers in this number are the following: "Skizze der Entwicklung der Arbeiterorganisationen in dem Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika," L. von Wiese; "Das Währungswesen in China, auf den Philippinen, in Panama und anderen Silberwährungsländern," Cl. Heiz.

Kelley, Mrs. Florence. *Some Ethical Gains Through Legislation.* Pp. x, 341. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905.

See "Book Reviews."

Kirkup, Thomas. *Progress and the Fiscal Problem.* Pp. vi, 198. Price, \$1.40. New York: The Macmillan Company; London: Adam and Charles Black, 1905.

This little volume gives us an admirable resumé of the main points or considerations in issue in the fiscal-industrial controversy that has been acute in England during the past three years. Recent industrial developments in England, America and Germany that have brought these great nations into such sharp competition for the world's markets; the entrance into British markets of American and German producers with such adverse results to English manufacturers; the results of free trade and the effects of "dumping"; and the feasibility of tariff reform—these are succinctly discussed. The author is notably free from cant or rant; he is concise and lucid in his style; he exhibits a firm grasp of the elemental facts and forces that have governed the radical changes of the last three decades and that will chiefly determine future developments; and he is sane in his argumentation and withal so considerate that even those who disagree utterly with his conclusions will concede the great force with which he presents the case for the plaintiff in the case of Fair Trade *vs.* Free Trade. This essay is a study in economics and politics and the objective of the author is to demonstrate the part which the state can and must play if England is to hold her own in the world struggle for industrial supremacy. Government in Mr. Kirkup's philosophy is one of the potent agencies that a people must utilize and in the present exigency that confronts England, the chief means to the end sought.

Klein, Abbe Felix. *In the Land of the Strenuous Life.* Pp. xix, 387. Price, \$2.00. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1905.

This is one of the most fascinating accounts of a foreigner's visit to America the editor has seen. From a literary standpoint it is a model of simple, direct narrative. The author, a teacher at the Catholic University of Paris, has himself done the book in English (six French editions have been published). The visit was made in 1903, and included stops chiefly in Washington, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria, Philadelphia and New York. He is entertained by his co-religionists and naturally therefore is greatly interested in the development of the Catholic Church about which he gives much interesting information. Everywhere he is impressed by the hopefulness of the people and his criticisms lose their sting by the time he has them written. The account is not to be compared to Bryce's work. It pretends to be nothing except what it is, a journal of a thoughtful man who describes his experiences. In France it has been crowned by the academy and awarded the Montyon prize. It should have a wide circulation here.

La durée légale du travail. *Des modifications à apportu à la loi de 1900.* Rapports de Mm. Fagnot, Millerand et Strohl. Pp. 300. Price, 2,50 fr. Paris: Félix Alcan, 1905.

A very interesting report of the proceedings of the French section of the "Association Internationale pour la Protection légale des Traivailleurs." It is proposed to gradually reduce the legal working day to ten hours, *even for adults.* The arguments presented are well worth reading even if it is impossible to agree with them all.

Lang, Andrew. *The Secret of the Totem.* Pp. x, 215. Price, \$3.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905.

Reserved for later notice.

Levy, Hermann. *Die Stahlindustrie der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika.* Pp. viii, 364. Price, 7 m. Berlin: Julius Springer, 1905.

The reader is apt to view with some suspicion a book entitled "The Steel Industry of the United States." So many works of a similar title have been issued which either treat of the trust question with its financial bearings or lead one through an account, more or less detailed, on the purely technical developments of the iron and steel industries. Dr. Levy takes a somewhat different view-point, and gives an excellent exposition on the commercial phases of the situation. In the opening chapters he gives a good, clear-cut description of the changes that took place in the location of the iron and steel plants and the causes of these developments. At the same time he shows the other influences which have operated on the steel industry to make the production of the material cheaper. The influences which brought about the trust, and their effect upon price and production, are carefully examined. In the concluding chapters of the work we find considered the American Export problem with its ever allied questions, Tariffs and Trusts. In no part of the treatise does the author fail to lose sight of the distinctly commercial side of the situation, and the whole problem is handled in a most thoroughly scholarly manner.

Loane, M. *The Queen's Poor.* Pp. viii, 312. Price, \$2.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co: London: Edward Arnold, 1905.

A readable though rambling account of the life of the poor with illustrations drawn from a long career as a visiting nurse. It abounds in humorous and pathetic incidents.

McLaughlin, A. C. *The Confederation and the Constitution.* (American Nation Series, edited by A. B. Hart, Vol. X.) Pp. xix, 348. Price, \$2.00. New York: Harper & Bros., 1905.

See "Book Reviews."

Meyer, H. R. *Government Regulation of Railway Rates.* Pp. xxv, 486. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905.

Reserved for later notice.

Minnich, Michael Reed. *A Memoir of the First Treasurer of the United States.* Pp. 87. Philadelphia: Published by the author, 18 South Tenth street, 1905.

The author has given in brief compass a history of the Hillegas family in America and a sketch of Michael Hillegas, the treasurer from 1775-1789, who deserves, it is stated, more attention than has been given him. Evidences of his activity are given in excerpts from the Votes of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania and Journals of Congress.

Monnier, Auguste. *Les Accidents du Travail dans L'Agriculture et la Législation Anglaise.* Pp. 204. Paris: Larose & Forcel, 1905.

In view of recent attention paid to accidents in agriculture in France, the

author has thought it worth while to review English history and the resulting legislation upon the subject. The workmen's compensation acts and employer's liability acts are quoted quite fully.

Monroe, P. *A Text-Book in the History of Education*. Pp. xxiii, 772. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905.

Reserved for later notice.

Moore, J. B. *American Diplomacy*. Pp. xii, 257. Price, \$2.00. New York: Harper Bros., 1905.

See "Book Reviews."

Noyes, W. C. *American Railroad Rates*. Pp. viii, 277. Price, \$1.50. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1905.

Reserved for later notice.

Pope, Jesse Eliphalet. *The Clothing Industry in New York*. Pp. xx, 339. Price, \$1.25. Columbia, Mo.: University of Missouri, 1905.

This book is Vol. I of the Social Science Series of the University of Missouri, at which the author is professor of economics and finance. The study was made at first hand in New York City and is restricted to men's and children's outside wearing apparel and to women's cloaks.

The history of the clothing industry is traced, showing how the change was gradually made from custom to ready-made work, the development of the sweating and factory systems. The questions of wages, hours of employment, systems of production and of payment are described at length. Then the author turns to the conditions of employment at home, sanitation, income and expenditures, passing to regulation by law, trade unions, etc.

The work has been well done and the result is not merely a good history of a special trade, but it teems with social facts of great value. The minimum income of heads of families is put at \$300—the maximum of skilled men at \$1,000—the *average* weekly wages being \$16 to \$18 for the men. Credit is given the Jews for the development of the trade which the author believes will remain in New York and in their hands.

The volume will repay careful study.

Rae, John. *The Sociological Theory of Capital*. Edited by Charles W. Mixer. Pp. lii, 485. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905.

Reserved for later notice.

Reeves, Jesse S. *The Napoleonic Exiles in America*. Pp. 134. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Studies, Nos. 9-10, 1905.

Reid, G. A. *The Principles of Heredity, with Some Applications*. Pp. xiii, 359. Price, \$3.50. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1905.

See "Book Reviews."

Ries, H. *Economic Geology of the United States*. Pp. xxi, 435. Price, \$2.60. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905.

The writer of this note recently wished to know something about coal, in fact he wished to be thoroughly informed about it. He found the information scattered and some of it hard to get or even unobtainable. A few days later Dr. Ries, "Economic Geology of the United States" came to hand, and in

thirty-two pages treated nearly every phase of the coal question that one can expect in a book that was professedly prepared for college Freshmen.

The book covers the whole field of earth resources of the United States, with considerable attention to regional distribution. In this respect it is unfortunate that a great number of the locations go into no greater detail than the naming of the state. The book is necessarily brief in all its work and very brief in much of it, but it is nevertheless one that will prove itself useful to most people who have frequent occasion to acquaint themselves with the resources of the United States.

Salz, Arthur. *Beiträge zur Geschichte und Kritik der Lohnfondstheorie.* Pp. 200. Berlin: J. G. Cotta'sche—Nachfolger, 1905.

The author traces the history of the theory from its appearance in Adam Smith, showing the attitude of economists towards it to the present time. The study gives a good and readable account of a once important theory.

Seligman, E. R. A. *Principles of Economics.* Pp. xlvii, 613. Price, \$2.25. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905.

See "Book Reviews."

Small, A. W. *General Sociology.* Pp. xiv, 739. Price, \$4.00. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1905.

Reserved for later notice.

Statistisches Jahrbuch du Stadt Berlin. For the year 1904. Edited by Professor E. Hirschberg. Pp. 421.

Students of social and vital statistics will welcome this carefully prepared and comprehensive report from Berlin which is infinitely superior to anything published in America.

Thwaites, R. G. *France in America.* (American Nation Series, edited by A. B. Hart, Vol. VII.) Pp. xxii, 320. Price, \$2.00. New York: Harper & Bros., 1905.

Reserved for later notice.

Van Tyne, C. H. *The American Revolution.* (American Nation Series, edited by A. B. Hart, Vol. IX.) Pp. xx, 369. Price, \$2.00. New York: Harper & Bros., 1905.

Reserved for later notice.

Warner, G. H. *The Jewish Spectre.* Pp. vi, 377. Price, \$1.50. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1905.

A remarkably brilliant book which will have decided influence upon all open-minded readers. In literary skill the author stands comparison with his better known brother, Charles Dudley Warner.

At first the title is misleading, and it is only slowly that the reader discovers that it is the semitic influence in religion which is attacked. Mr. Warner believes that the real importance of the Jew, whether in ancient history, modern life, or in the future has been greatly exaggerated. To prove this he writes a history of the Jews, treating the Bible from a markedly radical standpoint, but one to which intelligent students are steadily coming. Our Bible cult, the author thinks, has a decidedly bad side in that it checks

inquiry and prevents our reasoning. "Theology is steeped in its own despair and only survives through the ecclesiastic."

Great national life the Jew never had, never will have, for the conception is his ignus fatuus. Nor did he have nor has he purity of race, for inter-marriage is constant.

There is no need on his part or on ours for constant regret of the past. We should "realize that those impermanent things we call institutions are not what humanity rests upon, but the reverse." "The mind will be left free to face the questions of personal duty, and of intellectual pleasure and happiness in this enchanting—but often enchanted world." Even religious faiths must change.

The theologian will not relish the argument, but its power neither he nor the layman will fail to perceive.

REVIEWS.

Atkinson, Fred W. *The Philippine Islands*. Pp. v, 426. Price, \$3.00. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1905.

The Philippine problem is now old enough to be taken seriously even by those gentlemen who are favored to go there as representatives of the United States government. The era of the lightning civilizers seems to be over. The journalist and the politician no longer need to defend the administration by telling us with fine rhetoric that civilization will be put upon the Filipino like ready-made clothes, and that in a short time a new republic will be born in the East as a result of our schoolmastership.

The last pronouncement, and one to which much respect is due, is from the first American general superintendent of education in the Philippine Islands, Mr. Fred W. Atkinson, who, upon his return to this country, finds that, despite the great flood of literature that has arisen concerning the Philippines, there is a dearth of accurate whole truth information on the situation. This is partly due to the fact that it has been a party issue, and partly to the fact that the archipelago is a little world in itself with a bewildering variety of local conditions. Mr. Atkinson notes with satisfaction the desire of Americans to pass over the question of their acquisition, and center attention on the one open question—government, and the possibility of self-government. He sees that we have a problem. "A work, the very immensity of which is just beginning to be perceived by us has been undertaken without any prospect of immediate, satisfactory completion; but it is our task and we have made an encouraging start."

Some of Mr. Atkinson's reasons for this statement as gleaned from his book are as follows: Democratic principles of government must be considerably modified before they can be applied to a people with the history and characteristics of the Filipinos. Mistakes have already been made and will continue to be made because of the impossibility of a law-maker appreciating the needs of this people without having first hand knowledge gained on the